UNITED NATIONS

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

Department of Public Information

SUMMARY RECORDS

of the

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION

United Nations Headquarters - 26 and 27 February 1958

UNITED NATIONS

Department of Public Information

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations held a Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 26 and 27 February 1958.

The theme of the Conference was: "Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights".

441 persons representing 170 organizations participated in the Conference. (For list of representatives see Annex F).

Officers of the Conference

Chairman:	Mr. Roger Baldwin, International League for the Rights of Man
Vice-Chairman:	Miss Kathleen E. Bowlby, United Nations Association for Canada
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, World Alliance of YMCAs
Chairman, Group A:	Miss Frieda S. Miller, International Alliance of Women
Vice-Chairman, Group A:	Mr. Moses Schonfeld, Zionist Organization of America
Rapporteur, Group A:	Mr. Hilary Barratt-Brown, World Federation of United Nations Associations
Chairman, Group B:	Mr. John R. Inman, Church Peace Union
Vice-Chairman, Group B:	Miss Alba C. Thompson, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
Secretariat:	Mr. A. M. Ashraf, Chief, Section for Non-Governmental Organizations, Department of Public Information
	Mr. R. de Roussy de Sales, Information Officer, Section for Non-Governmental Organizations, Department of Public Information
	Mr. M. A. Arostegui, Information Officer, Section for Non-Governmental Organizations, Department of Public Information

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
26-27 February 1958

AGENDA

Wednesday, 26 February 1958

9.30 a.m. - Opening session

Silent prayer or meditation

Organizational announcements

10.00 a.m. - Address by Professor Ahmed S. Bokhâri, Under-Secretary for the Department of Public Information: "NGO's and the Declaration of Human Rights"

Adoption of the rules of procedure

Election of Officers

Address by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Under-Secretary for the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: "Aspects of Human Rights as it concerns Africa".

11.30 a.m. - Group meetings:

Group A - Plans for the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Group B - Dissemination of information on the progress of the work on the Covenants

2.30 p.m. - Group meetings

Thursday, 27 February 1958

9.30 a.m. - Briefing and film showing on the work of the Department of Public Information

2.00 p.m. - Closing plenary meeting

Closing address by Mr. George Janecek, Director, Public Liaison Division, Department of Public Information

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information held its opening session at United Nations Headquarters at 9.30 a.m. on 26 February 1958. Mr. George J. Janecek, Director of the Public Liaison and Distribution Division, Department of Public Information, was in the chair.

After one minute of silent prayer and meditation and the making of organizational announcements, the Conference was addressed by Professor Ahmed Bokhári, Under-Secretary for the Department of Public Information. He welcomed the participants and pointed out the growing recognition of the prominent role of NGOs in the Department's programmes. Turning to the Conference theme he stressed the importance of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, asserting that in the future it may be "judged to be the most important action taken by the United Nations". In the sceptical, practical age in which we live, he said, it is easy to lose sight of the vital importance of general principles in our daily life. "It might even turn out", he added, "that general principles are, in the long run, the most practical of our possessions." The principles underlying the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, he said, are the product of age-old religious and cultural influences. The Declaration constitutes an affirmation that "despite national, cultural and ideological differences, there exist universal principles of action which all must acknowledge, because they are rooted in the innermost nature of men, independently of their geographical or racial origins." In presenting the Declaration, he suggested, it might be wiser to relate its provisions to the traditional ethical principles which govern the different groups, bringing out the common principles which lie at their roots. Professor Bokhári ended by stating that the Non-Governmental Organizations represent a cross-section of public opinion and that the Department relies on them to provide the support and the creative ideas for the observance of the Tenth Anniversary. (For text of Professor Bokhári's address, see Annex B)

The Conference then adopted the rules of procedure (see Annex E) and elected the following officers:

Conference Chairman:	Mr. Roger Baldwin, International League for the Rights of Man
First Vice-Chairman:	Miss Kathleen E. Bowlby, United Nations Association for Canada
Second Vice-Chairman:	Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, World Alliance of YMCAs

Group A

Chairman:	Miss Frieda S. Miller, International Alliance of Women
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Moses Schonfeld, Zionist Organization of America
Rapporteur:	Mr. Hilary Barratt-Brown, World Federation of United Nations Associations

Group B

Chairman:	Mr. John R. Inman, Church Peace Union
Vice-Chairman:	Miss Alba Zizzamia, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
Rapporteur:	Mrs. Alba C. Thompson, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Mr. Baldwin, the Chairman, in thanking the Conference for his election, said that the work of the Conference was like a two-way street. Participants could hear from the United Nations about its work and review developments but they should also play a part by making suggestions about disseminating information, and human rights programmes.

Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Under-Secretary for the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, then addressed the Conference on the application of basic human rights to the peoples living in trust territories and non-self-governing areas. He said that although there was controversy in the rather abstract discussions on the principle of self-determination at Headquarters, the practical implementation of this principle as a right had made steady progress in the non-self-governing territories, quietly, through United Nations activities. One quarter of the world's population had acquired self-rule since 1945, he pointed out, and more than a score of new nations had been brought into the councils of the United Nations. The aim of leading peoples towards independence or self-government was in fact being carried out, and this progress "has enriched the field of human understanding and the prospects of world peace,"

he added. Mr. Cohen then described developments in the Trust Territories where reports and missions had shown that many old institutions were giving way before the implementation of the principles in the Universal Declaration. He described progress in the status of women, the elimination of "bride price" and the importance of the fact that, for the first time, the inhabitants of these territories had the possibility of making use of the right of petition through the machinery set up by the Trusteeship Department for that purpose. One of the most basic problems, he declared, was the need for education. Behind the gradual disappearance of discrimination and the emergence of freedom from prejudice lay the Universal Declaration, whose principles were not compulsory. "It was the one declaration of the world's peoples that had exerted an immediate and practical influence," Mr. Cohen concluded. (For text of Mr. Cohen's address, see Annex C).

Immediately following this address, the Conference split up into two groups which met separately that morning and again in the afternoon, to discuss the items assigned to each group:

Group A - Observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Group B - Dissemination of information on the progress of the work on the Covenants on Human Rights.

A subscription buffet luncheon was held on 26 February at the Delegates' Dining Room (West Terrace), which was attended by 227 guests.

On the morning of 27 February, a special briefing, including a film showing, was held, dealing with the work of the Department of Public Information. The following members of the Secretariat spoke at the briefing:

1. Mr. M. Hayward, Chief, Operation and Facilities Service, Department of Public Information
2. Mr. David Ritchie, Chief, Photographic and Exhibition Services, Department of Public Information
3. Mr. W.F. Henson, Chief, Television Services, Department of Public Information
4. Mr. G. Obbrai, Chief, Radio Services, Department of Public Information
5. Mr. Thomas Baird, Deputy Chief, Operation and Facilities Service, Department of Public Information
6. Mr. William Tanzer, Chief, Overseas Service, Press and Publications Division, Department of Public Information.

The final session of the conference was held in the afternoon to discuss and adopt reports of the two groups (for texts of the reports see Annex D) and nine resolutions. (For texts of the resolutions see Annex A).

In his closing address, Mr. George J. Janecek thanked the Non-Governmental Organizations on behalf of the Secretary-General for the interest they had shown in this conference, which was the largest so far held. This interest, he said, was demonstrated by the large number of participants: 441, and 227 who had attended the luncheon. He said the United Nations is dependent on the Non-Governmental Organizations for the successful observance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights. He then declared the conference adjourned.

ANNEX A

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION I

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Recognizing the real advantages of maintaining continuity of association between non-governmental organizations and the United Nations Department of Public Information,

Recommends the establishment for this purpose of an Executive Committee which shall be continuously available for consultation with the United Nations Department of Public Information until the next conference is held. It shall be composed of the present Executive Committee and not more than nine additional members co-opted by the Committee. Members shall be elected in their individual capacities, but due regard shall be paid to ensuring adequate representation of the various interests of non-governmental organizations.

RESOLUTION II

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information.

Considering that the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a reminder of the vital role of non-governmental organizations at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 in strengthening the human rights provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that non-governmental organizations have continued their active participation in the appropriate organs of the United Nations in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing also that a better understanding by the public of the role of non-governmental organizations in intergovernmental organizations would strengthen their influence in the progressive achievement of the protection of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the rule of international law,

Recommends that the Executive Committee of this conference consult with the appropriate United Nations authorities and other non-governmental organizations to ascertain the practicability and feasibility of establishing at United Nations Headquarters a permanent exhibit on the role of non-governmental organizations in the United Nations, and report its findings and recommendations at the next conference of the Department of Public Information to be held at Headquarters.

RESOLUTION III

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Recalling that, at its meeting in Geneva in July 1957, the Seventh Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations authorized its Bureau to act as a clearing house for information on the plans of non-governmental organizations for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling also that member organizations were asked by the conference to keep the Bureau informed of the observances planned for the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, and that as a result thereof a questionnaire was sent out on 24 October 1957 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations on the Bureau's behalf, the replies to which should have been received by 1 February 1958, and were then to be circulated,

Urges non-governmental organizations to make full use of the clearing-house facilities of the Bureau of the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations, to supply it with all available information and to reply promptly to the questionnaire if they have not already done so.

RESOLUTION IV

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Recalling recommendation A of the Commission on Human Rights included in the annex to resolution 651 B (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, which reads as follows:

"The Commission considers that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be widely disseminated, studied and discussed. To this end the Commission recommends that the Secretary-General, with the cooperation of Governments, non-governmental organizations, schools and local authorities, initiate a new worldwide distribution of the text of the Declaration in 1958 in as many languages as possible and presented in an attractive manner. The Commission hopes that a copy of the Declaration may be made available to the greatest possible number of people in a language they can understand",

Urges non-governmental organizations, as part of their plans for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to assist in the distribution of the text of the Declaration through their publications and through radio, television and film programmes,

Also urges non-governmental organizations to facilitate translations of the text of the Declaration in order to make it available to the greatest number of people in a language they can understand.

RESOLUTION V

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information

Recommends that the non-governmental organizations make available to the Department of Public Information reports on the methods and experiences of any organizations which have engaged in comparing law and practice in any jurisdiction, local or national, with the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and which use these comparisons as a basis for promoting measures to conform to the standards of the Declaration;

Invites the Department of Public Information to make available to interested non-governmental organizations a digest of the information on such methods and practices.

RESOLUTION VI

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Recommends that a concerted programme should take place at the local level to awaken the interest of members of the community in their rights and freedoms, as well as their understanding thereof, and to inform them of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights so that plans for further implementation may be carried forward;

Recommends further that the School-Community Project, as outlined in the paper circulated at the conference, be brought to the attention of local affiliates of non-governmental organizations.

RESOLUTION VII

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Considering that a number of conventions having relevance to human rights have been approved and submitted to Governments by the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

Considering also that the non-governmental organizations, by their action in stimulating public interest and by their educational activities, have promoted the ratification and implementation of these conventions,

Requests the Executive Committee to secure information from non-governmental organizations concerning these activities and to transmit it to the Department of Public Information for the information of other interested non-governmental organizations,

Invites the Department of Public Information to make available information on the present status of these various conventions in order that greater knowledge and understanding of them may be promoted.

RESOLUTION VIII

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Having regard to resolution 1041(XI) of the General Assembly, urging the completion of the draft Covenants on Human Rights by December 1958,

Invites all non-governmental organizations, in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to awaken public opinion to the urgency of calling upon Governments to complete the work on these Covenants at the earliest possible time, so that the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be implemented by means of these legally binding international instruments,

Invites the Department of Public Information to make available to non-governmental organizations useable information on the draft Covenants and their present status in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION IX

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on United Nations Information,

Expresses its sincere thanks to Mr. George J. Janecek, Director of the Public Liaison and Distribution Division, and other members of the staff of the Department of Public Information, for a fruitful and illuminating conference of non-governmental organizations.

ANNEX B

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR AHMED BOKHARI, UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, AT THE OPENING OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CONFERENCE, 26 FEBRUARY

It is my most pleasant duty to welcome the participants of this Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations which is being held at the United Nations Headquarters. At the last conference of NGO's held at Rome, I had observed that the NGO movement exists and is worthy of respect in its own right and not as a subsidiary to any departmental activity. I had also expressed the hope that such conferences, in the future, will ensue from initiatives within the NGO's and the agendas will reflect all the colour and tones of the varied experiences and efforts of NGO's in different parts of the world. I was hoping that the present conference would initiate such a new phase in the history of NGO endeavour to serve the cause of the United Nations. The Department of Public Information consulted a number of representatives of NGO's before handing over the responsibility of organizing this conference to the NGO's themselves, but it seems that the time for such a change-over is not yet ripe. The NGO representatives themselves expressed a desire that the Department of Public Information should continue to shoulder the responsibility of initiating and organizing the conference. I am, however, glad to know that your representatives were always available for consultation and advised the Department in planning the agenda and other details for this conference. I still hope that the time is not far when such conferences will be the entire responsibility of NGO's.

This conference is noteworthy in another respect. It has been agreed to adopt as a theme the observance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this you were guided by the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the invitation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 651B, adopted at its 24th session last year. You are, therefore, participating in a programme inspired by two important United Nations bodies.

Before taking up the subject of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights, which is your main theme, I will have to ask you to bear with me while I talk a little shop by referring to recent developments in the Department's programme, related to non-governmental organizations.

One of these developments is the change in our Study Tour programme which has now been given the title of Senior Study Programme for Non-Governmental Organizations. This is in pursuance of our growing recognition of the very important role that NGO's have in our programmes. This particular programme, which was originally started as an international essay contest, has now been transformed in order to draw its beneficiaries from a higher and more mature level. It is now intended for persons who have been prominently active in non-governmental organizations and who, because of their high standing in their particular fields, can make positive contributions in the field of information about the United Nations. The purpose of the programmes is to acquaint the selected persons with the aims and activities of the United Nations by arranging for the travel of the guests and a one month's stay at Headquarters. Because of budgetary limitations, it will not be possible to invite more than one or two persons from each major area of the world -- that is, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America -- but it is hoped that eventually all the countries in each area will have an opportunity of participating in this programme.

Another development is the production of an NGO Newsletter of which, I hope, you have all seen the first issue. We propose to publish additional issues of this "house magazine" during the course of the year as often as the occasion demands. I believe it will perform a valuable function as a source of information and ideas and will help NGO's in their task of disseminating knowledge about the United Nations, and particularly this year in connection with plans for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

And this brings me back to the subject of your main theme. Human Rights is a subject which has been much debated and talked about so that there would seem to be very little new that can be

said about it. Certainly I am not here to repeat to you what has already been said about each of the thirty articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the significance of its adoption by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948. You can read all about this without much trouble in the numerous publications dealing with the subject. In this regard I might only say that it is very possible that in the years to come, when contemporary events will be seen in their proper perspective, the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be judged to be the most important action taken by the United Nations -- more important, in the long run, than the grave political deliberations on contemporary events which now arouse our passionate interest.

This statement might be dismissed as simply an oratorical device to stir up enthusiasm for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. We are living in a skeptical, practical age which prides itself on its pragmatic temper and tends to reject all ideas which do not yield immediate concrete results. On this basis it might indeed be difficult to pin down any practical consequences or material benefits which might be derived at this early date from the adoption of the Human Rights Declaration. But this purely pragmatic viewpoint can easily lead us to lose sight of the vital importance of general principles in our daily life. It might even turn out that general principles are, in the long run, the most practical of our possessions.

A general principle is a rule of action which can be applied in all instances of the same kind, and unless we adopt such rules we would find it impossible to lead anything resembling a rational existence. Without them we would act capriciously at all times, relying on blind instinct, with which we are much more poorly endowed than the lowliest animals. A rational act is one which is based on a principle of some sort, but it is not enough to have private principles of our own. If others act on principles different from ours, conflicts are bound to arise -- and conflicts based on principles are usually the most violent and lasting of all. They have been the source of some of our most disastrous wars. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to establish principles which have a <u>general</u> value and are not merely individual or nationally acceptable.

The remarkable fact concerning the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is that a common set of principles was actually found which was acceptable to all the diverse races, religions, cultures and ideologies represented in the United Nations. And though many may question the methods of applying these principles, no one dares bring into question the principles themselves.

But if the adoption of the common, or universal set of principles exemplified in the Declaration of Human Rights is an act without precedent in history, I by no means wish to imply that the principles on which the Declaration is based are themselves new and unprecedented. Far from it. The principles which guided the framers of the Declaration are in fact rooted in the distant past and are the product of the varied religious and cultural forces which have influenced the development of mankind. And it is precisely because of the existence of these traditional influences that it was possible to arrive at a common standard.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, therefore, constitutes an affirmation that, despite national, cultural and ideological differences, there exist universal principles of action which all must acknowledge, because they are rooted in the innermost nature of men independently of their racial or geographical origins. This is the rational basis of the doctrine of equal rights for all men everywhere, on which all the articles of the Universal Declaration ultimately rest.

And now let us proceed from these general considerations to the more immediate problem at hand; namely, the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration. The main purpose behind the observance is obviously to use this opportunity to stimulate public interest in the Declaration and to make its provisions known as widely as possible. This is a task for which the NGO's are eminently suited.

There might perhaps be a tendency when presenting the Declaration to refer to it as a completely novel, ultra-modern invention, and not, as noted earlier, the culmination of a long historical process. I think you will agree it would be wiser to bend every effort to relate the provisions of the Declaration to

the traditional ethics governing the particular group you represent. This may be done by seeking and bringing out the common principles which lie at the roots of both. It is the familiar aspect of the Declaration which needs stressing, rather than its newness.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution dealing with the tenth anniversary previously cited, invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status "to promote the observance of this anniversary in cooperation with their national and local affiliates". It is certainly at the national or, better still, at the local level that your most effective work can be done.

Right at this moment there is taking place in the city of Baguio in the Philippines a regional seminar on the protection of civil rights in criminal law and procedure. This seminar, which is being attended by prominent jurists and legal experts of Southeast Asian countries, is being sponsored jointly by the Philippines Government and the United Nations under our programme of advisory services in the field of Human Rights. Similar seminars or discussion panels might be fruitfully held, sponsored by the NGO's at the local level, dealing with other special aspects of Human Rights which more directly concern them.

Where there is no controversy, there is no life. Although, as I have previously stated, no one dares question the principles behind the Declaration, the question of the application of specific rights offers an unlimited field for controversial discussion or debate. Take for instance, to choose at random, such a subject as the right of self-determination. No one questions this right. It is specifically proclaimed in Article 1 of the U. N. Charter. And yet, its application is a problem of such complexity and presents so many difficulties that, despite long discussions in the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly over several years, no satisfactory formula for its inclusion in the projected Human Rights Covenants has yet been devised. It is a subject which is still open to the widest interpretations and the most divergent points of view.

But it is not really for me to try to give you ideas on the observance of the tenth anniversary year. The Universal Declaration was designed to protect <u>your</u> rights. No one better than you can

understand the need to support it and the problems involved in its application. Your organizations represent a cross-section of public opinion and you, the leaders of these organizations, have all the experience and ability necessary to awaken in your membership a consciousness of the deep significance of the Universal Declaration. Although the Department is only too glad to supply you with all the factual and background information and other assistance you may need, we rely on you to provide the initiative and the creative ideas. In the end, if anything worthwhile is to be accomplished, we must place full reliance on your devotion to those high principles — the common heritage of all mankind -- from which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights derives its strength.

ANNEX C

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY MR. BENJAMIN COHEN,
UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND
INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:

"ASPECTS OF THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AS IT CONCERNS AFRICA"

It is appropriate for me to deal, on this tenth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with those factors which affect my own field of work: dependent peoples.

The Charter of the United Nations recognizes certain basic principles which have particular relevance to them: self-determination and the need to promote political advancement; and non-discrimination on account of sex, race or religion. While a great deal of controversy has taken place concerning the possible transformation of the "principle" of self-determination into a positive right, its implementation has been carried along in a practical and evolutionary manner through the procedures initiated under Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

It is a fact that the principle of self-determination has had considerable impact on the political map of the world. Since 1945 a score of new sovereign nations inhabited by some 800,000,000 people have come into being, that is about one third of the total population of the world has become free and the common inheritance of mankind has been enriched by the contribution of many old cultures, which were submerged under alien rule, and by the development of new patterns.

The presence of additional full-fledged members in the world community of nations has influenced the general political trends for self-government or independence and with regard to the development of the so-called under-developed areas, in which are found practically all the new independent nations and the territories still under tutelage.

The stages of advancement of peoples towards self-rule is characterized by the growing practical application of fundamental human rights. The advent of new nations into the modern world, under the guiding principles of democracy, requires the gradual change and even abandonment of traditions long ingrained in the every day life of peoples either with ancient cililizations or still possessing primitive habits and institutions, some of them connected with certain religious beliefs.

The progress achieved is particularly significant with regard to women, to whom applied such disabilities as the practice of bride-price, denial of the right of guarding their children when widowed, polygamy, etc., and who now are rapidly gaining full equality with men in the daily exercise of social and political rights.

It is interesting to note that such practices as forced labour, school and hospital segregation, discrimination in education, etc., are also giving way to habits more consonant with the basic principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

People indigenous to the dependent territories are also making rapid advances in the economic activities, and in recruitment into the civil services, territorial, provincial and local as their educational qualifications improve.

The political rights can be said to have moved more speedily than civil, economic and social ones due to the fact that self-government or independence has come at an accelerated rate. The people have had to participate in the adoption of constitutional charters and laws, in the organization of institutions and services, in the election of their representatives and authorities and in the personal assumption of political responsibilities.

No doubt it is a tribute to the native intelligence of the peoples who have had to shoulder these new duties and rights, that they are doing no worse than did others in the face of similar challenges; and that they have retained the assistance and cooperation of officials of former administering powers until they are able to fill all positions in the civil service.

In the case of Trust Territories, definite data on all aspects of human rights is requested in the "questionnaire" to which administering authorities must conform their yearly reports. Such information is forthcoming and supplemented with such additional data as is elicited during the questioning of special representatives of local administrations and spokesmen of the metropolitan powers, in the Council.

Similar requests are addressed to the Administering Powers through the Standard Form prepared with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A unique method of learning how human rights are applied in daily life and custom is the recourse to petitions. These are of two types: written and oral. The first has developed into an enormous operation due to the growing use made thereof, to the point where thousands are sent from individual Trust Territories where far reaching events are under way. A special Petitions Committee studies and processes them with definite recommendations of action to the Trusteeship Council. These petitions cover an almost unending variety of grievances and complaints, over the whole range of human rights.

Oral petitioners are accepted by the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and a considerable number have thus voiced their claims, complaints and grievances, and replied to questions delegates have addressed to them.

This right of petition in regard to Trust Territories is jealously guarded by the United Nations. A similar right of written petition exists in connexion with the territory of South West Africa; but it is somewhat restricted by the lack of cooperation of the Administering Authority. As a means to record information not otherwise made available, some oral petitioners have also been heard in connexion with South West Africa, a territory still supervised by the United Nations under the procedures governing mandated territories of the League of Nations.

The fact that no such petitions exist with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories is to be found in Chapter XI of the Charter which gives the United Nations a considerably lesser supervision over them.

One fundamental need which appears on studying the development of human rights, in all the dependent areas, is that of education and organization. There are not yet many well organized and active non-governmental organizations - except some religious and trade union groups - mobilizing general public concern. Here are challenges to those you represent here, and if I judge by the outstanding work already done by such entities as numerous church groups, a rich harvest of service can be garnered by entering the field.

To integrate fully the peoples recently freed from alien rule, and

those moving towards such a goal, their general standards must be raised to a level where they would feel equal to the responsibilities inherent in living in a world community.

Very much has already been done to promote, develop and protect human rights in economically less developed areas of the world, and dependent peoples live within them; considerably more will be achieved if individuals everywhere take a greater part in the whole process of broadening their practical application, and here lies a truly challenging opportunity for non-governmental organizations. I am sure that those you represent here have given thought to this area of work, and, in some cases, are already engaged in activities connected with what the Charter considers to be fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Should you wish to see an oral petitioner in action you might attend this afternoon's meeting of the Trusteeship Council and hear Prince Alexandre Douala Manga Bell, member of the French National Assembly for the Cameroons, voice his views.

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP "A" ON PLANS FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

After the chairman, Miss Frieda Miller, had welcomed NGO representatives to the study group, Mrs. Margaret Bruce of the Division of Human Rights, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, addressed the meeting on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mrs. Bruce outlined the background of the preparation of plans for observing the anniversary and drew the attention of the meeting to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council, and its annex, which had been circulated in the Newsletter issued by the Department of Public Information. She noted, in particular, those recommendations in which non-governmental organizations were mentioned and pointed out that the Council invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status to promote the observance of the anniversary in cooperation with their national and local affiliates. Mrs. Bruce stressed the importance of this since the plans themselves were written in somewhat general terms. Many of them were, she said, applicable nationally rather than internationally and required elaborating in ways appropriate to the particular national or local conditions. Moreover, the Council Committee on the celebration had emphasized that the most effective observances of the anniversary would be those held on a national level.

Mrs. Bruce went on to point out that the plans annexed to the resolution were not confined to Human Rights Day, 10 December 1958, but covered the whole year. Non-governmental organizations were specifically mentioned in recommendations dealing with the distribution of the text of the Declaration, publications on human rights and conferences and other meetings on human rights. She drew attention to the limited resources of the United Nations Secretariat for achieving a wide distribution of the Declaration in many languages.

In emphasizing the desirability of holding national and regional conferences and other meetings on human rights in 1958, Mrs. Bruce stated that the Commission on Human Rights hoped that

such conferences would be on a large scale and the participants drawn from as many different walks of life as possible.

Mrs. Bruce drew attention to the recommendation in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council, that States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies consider the desirability of setting up national committees for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the resolution. Little information had been received about what governments were doing to observe the anniversary, and at the request of the Chairman of the Council Committee, a letter was recently addressed to governments asking them about their plans and drawing their special attention to the Council's recommendation concerning national committees.

The Newsletter, she said, suggested activities which might suitably be used to develop or adapt the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights to particular national or local conditions. They included community projects, art, music and science, religious ceremonies, government activities, press, radio and television, films, filmstrips, photos, publishing, NGO activities and school activities. The help of non-governmental organizations was, she said, urgently needed to put them into effect and, if possible, add to them.

Finally, Mrs. Bruce stated the view of the Commission on Human Rights that the observance of the tenth anniversary should have two main objectives: 1) To demonstrate to the world the great step which the adoption of the Declaration represents and its unique character as an international document. It should serve as a vivid illustration of the work already accomplished, but stimulate greater efforts by emphasizing what still remains to be done, in particular the importance of adopting and ratifying the two draft covenants on Human Rights; and 2) To make better known the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, awaken renewed interest and greater understanding of them and thus encourage greater respect for them.

Almost any activity, she said, which would serve either or both these ends would be a useful contribution to the tenth anniversary. In conclusion Mrs. Bruce informed the writing group

that the Council Committee had decided to prepare a draft resolution for the General Assembly, in which the Assembly would reaffirm faith in and pledge renewed support for the Universal Declaration. Such a resolution was recommended by the Commission on Human Rights. It was especially important because twenty-four States had become Members of the United Nations since the Declaration was adopted in 1948 and such a resolution would give them a chance to express formal support for it.

The Council Committee would make its final report to the Economic and Social Council at its Summer session, and the draft resolution would no doubt be included in that report.

The working group then proceeded to its consideration of the plans of NGO's for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The following brief report attempts to shed light on the main points brought out in discussion rather than summarize the many statements made by NGO representatives.

A number of members of the group referred to their activities in and plans for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Some had already printed publications which included the text of the Declaration and others had produced films to illustrate its theme.

Some members of the group hoped that it might be possible to encourage authorities to post a copy of the text of the Declaration in schools, post offices and churches throughout the world.

At this juncture, the Chairman called upon Dr. William Bruce of the Education Section of the Department of Public Information to speak on a paper circulated to the meeting entitled A Suggestion* for a School-Community Project, and designed to encourage study of the Declaration of Human Rights at the local level. Dr. Bruce emphasized the significance of paragraph 2 which, he said, was the essence of A Suggestion for a School-Community Project. Attention in this paragraph was drawn to the desirability of combining talents in schools with those of community organizations, in order

to make "an assessment of the manner and degree to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been understood and achieved in the locality".

Dr. Bruce explained that the organization of such a project would necessitate leadership by a committee or "community-wide" organization, which could call upon local non-governmental organizations to study those articles or groups of articles of the Declaration of particular concern to them. Classroom teachers and students could be attached to such groups in order to associate school programmes with the over-all community interest. Studies, based on such co-operative effort, might then be presented at both community and school meetings, after which discussion could lay a firm foundation for increased recognition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In the discussion which ensued, some NGO representatives in the group reported that the agenda of their international meetings and seminars included discussion and evaluation of progress made in the field of human rights by their membership, as part of their plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Miss Mary Proctor, the representative of UNESCO, addressed the meeting at the invitation of the chairman. Miss Proctor informed the study group that UNESCO was prepared to distribute the text of the Universal Declaration in as many languages, and as many copies of, as the United Nations could supply to UNESCO. It was also prepared to assist in the general dissemination of other relevant publications produced by the United Nations Department of Public Information or the specialized agencies. The UNESCO Features would carry a number of special articles on the Universal Declaration published in English, French and Spanish for press and radio outlets throughout the world. UNESCO would also devote one issue of its monthly magazine, the Courier, to the subject of Human Rights, with reprints in English, French and Spanish.

UNESCO would, she said, cooperate in the production of a photo poster set on a human rights theme, and would publish a photo feature, also on the human rights theme.

UNESCO would promote with the national and international NGO's with which it maintains liaison, the sale or redistribution of materials. . . . listed by the United Nations and other Agencies, along with recommendations for such Organizations to plan special programmes commemorating the anniversary.

The attention of all National Commissions for UNESCO would be called by UNESCO to the availability of materials referred to above, and would suggest special programmes and activities to mark the tenth anniversary. It would also point out the suitability of utilizing the UNESCO Gift Coupon programme as a practical component of special programmes.

UNESCO would, she said, send out circular letters to Ministries of Education, schools, universities and selected NGO's, requesting them to incorporate special studies on human rights in their curricula, and to undertake national competitions in music and the plastic arts, or written competitions in the form of essays on human rights.

In conclusion, she said that UNESCO was prepared to undertake the preparation and production of special radio programmes for broadcast, and in this connection UNESCO would make distribution arrangements for programmes submitted in the "prix Italia" competition for the best human rights radio programme in 1958.

A number of members of the group, including representatives of business and professional organizations, church groups and United Nations Associations stressed the importance of plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which envisaged meetings of organizations of varying competence at the local level, so that specific rights could be discussed in relation to local problems. Such problems included the settlement of refugees and, since a number of members of the group had referred to the continuing

plight of refugees, as a matter of concern for NGO's during 1958, the Chairman called upon Mr. John Defrates of the High Commissioner's Office for Refugees to address the meeting.

Mr. Defrates stated that there were 196 refugee camps in Europe, in which some refugees had lived since 1945. The Office of the High Commissioner hoped to close these camps by 1960, and to assist in this Mr. Defrates encouraged NGO's to participate in camp adoption projects which sought to effect this goal through fund-raising activities.

The need for a thorough evaluation of progress in the field of Human Rights, including the lack of progress, was deemed essential by a number of NGO's who intended making such appraisals at both the national and international level, as part of their observance of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.

As a result of these deliberations, the working group tendered four resolutions for the consideration of the conference. (For list of resolutions see Annex A).

* The working paper: "A Suggestion for a School-Community Project" is attached to the Summary Records as Annex F.

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP "B" ON PROBLEMS OF THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE COVENANTS

After the Chairman, Mr. John Inman, had welcomed NGO representatives to the discussion group and introduced the officers, Mr. Egon Schwelb, Deputy Director, Division of Human Rights, spoke on the background of the draft Human Rights Covenants, the technical and political difficulties of the task, the slow progress and the outlook for the future. Mr. Schwelb said that the preparation of the comprehensive Human Rights Covenants was one of the most ambitious undertakings ever done on the international plane. Those who are impatient at the slow progress of the drafting are perhaps not aware of the scope of the task. The technical difficulties alone are considerable since language must be used which is acceptable to many legal systems and diverse cultures. Political considerations have also clouded the picture. Some of the main political questions which have proved difficult of solution are:

1. Should the covenants be a codification of the civil and political rights traditionally embodied in national constitutions, or should they also include economic, social and cultural rights? The General Assembly in 1952 reversing a previous decision decided that there should be two separate covenants covering the two types of rights.
2. Should the covenants be automatically applied to trust territories and non-self-governing territories? It was decided that they should.
3. Should federated states because of their claimed inability to obligate their constituent states by the federal governments' acceptance of the covenants have a special position in regard to the application of the covenants? Unitary governments thought not and no compromise was achieved, hence the draft covenants now provide that they will apply equally in federated and unitary states.

4. Should the right of self-determination be included in the covenants? It was decided by the majority that it should.

Despite these and many other points of discussion and dissension considerable progress has been achieved, in particular with regard to the question of discrimination since the time the covenant of the League was written in 1919. It has been an uphill fight but some very real progress has been made.

The discussion group then proceeded to consider difficulties of disseminating information on the work progress of the covenants. It was pointed out that NGO's can be very helpful in getting governments to ratify conventions that come before them, promoting enabling legislation and observance of such legislation. Conventions awaiting acceptance and ratification include those on the status of refugees, of stateless persons, genocide, copyright, custom free import of educational materials, the supplementary convention on slavery, ILO conventions, political rights of women and nationality of married women.

The question was raised as to whether there is effective protection of individual rights and to what international tribunal could a person who felt his rights had been violated go where his case might be considered. At present there is no possibility in the United Nations that the right of petition can be implemented on a world-wide scale. In the League of Nations there arose something akin to the right of petition under the minorities protection provisions. The right of petitioning the European Commission of Human Rights was in force with regard to seven European States.

There were some serious reservations presented relative to adopting human rights covenants when there is no machinery for enforcement. However, because of their moral impact, if for no other reason, they are needed. In federated states there may be some value in working at the state level to challenge the federal government to work in areas which because of the nature of federation have traditionally been left to the states for action.

To stimulate interest in the covenants is a difficult and serious task. It was recommended that we urge our governments to accelerate the work on the covenants and bring it to a favorable conclusion. Sincere distress was expressed for the present state of the covenants.

The point was raised that NGO's were in need of copies of the latest texts of the covenants as amended in the Third Committee for study purposes. Further, the work of disseminating information on them could hardly proceed if some basic information in the simplest form were not available. It was the feeling of the discussion group that mimeograph copies of the covenants would serve the purpose and should be furnished by the Department of Public Information.

It was pointed out that some NGO's do not understand their relationship to the work on the covenants and that they should give serious thought to their part in implementing human rights.

The opinion was voiced that we are in need of information materials from the Department of Public Information from which we can make intelligent decisions and interpretations. It was suggested that the Department of Public Information set forth the issues in such a way as to form a basis of interpretation. Only with such assistance can we do our job of dissemination. The representative of the Department of Public Information who was present said that the remarks of the speaker would be recorded and the Department of Public Information would then decide what action was necessary.

The question was raised as to the status of the Convention on Genocide. As a point of information, the Genocide Convention has been in force since 1951. Approximately fifty-seven countries have ratified it.

The chairman closed the meeting with the hope that the discussion had generated enthusiasm for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights and that the NGO's were themselves refreshed with new thoughts and new hopes.

ANNEX E

RULES OR PROCEDURE

1. The Conference is convened by the Department of Public Information in cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations, to discuss problems of information about the United Nations. The theme of the conference will be: Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights.

2. Non-governmental organizations have been invited to nominate two delegates and not more than three observers to represent them. A delegate may represent only one organization.

3. Only delegates who have submitted proper credentials in advance to the Section for Non-Governmental Organizations, Department of Public Information, will be recognized as participants of the conference.

4. A representative of the Department of Public Information will serve as Secretary of the Conference. A representative of the Department of Public Information will open the conference and preside until the election of a Chairman.

5. The conference will elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur for each working group.

6. The Executive Committee of the conference will consist of the Officers of the conference elected as provided for in paragraph five. The Secretary of the conference will be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. The work of the conference will be conducted and coordinated by the Executive Committee.

7. Unless the conference decides otherwise, the Chairman will establish a time limit for the speeches of delegates in respect to any point of the Agenda, taking into account the programme of the conference and the number of speakers listed. The Chairman, in the course of the debate, may read the list of inscribed speakers and, with the consent of the conference, declare the list closed.

8. Any draft resolution to be considered by the conference must deal with a question within the competence of the conference (on United Nations information) and be on the Agenda. Any draft resolution must be presented in writing to the Secretary of the conference, not later than the close of the first day of the conference, unless the conference decides otherwise.

9. Each participating organization shall have one vote.

10. The recommendations of the conference shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast.

ANNEX F

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

All Pakistan Women's Association

Delegates - Mrs. Saqib Khan
Mrs. K. Farid

Altrusa International

Delegate - Mrs. Mabel Craddock

Observers - Hilda M. Moar
Mrs. Eva Dean Kemp
Mr. J.F. Jacob

American Arbitration Association

Delegates - Mr. Martin Domke
Mr. Jorge Mantilla

American Association for Studies of the U.N.

Observers - Mr. Putnum C. Patchen
Mrs. Dorothy Marsh-Geisinger
Dr. Clyde Caverle

American Association for the United Nations

Delegates - Miss Estelle Linzer
Miss Margaret Olson

American Association of University Women

Delegates - Mrs. Austin Evans
Mrs. Donald Sabin

American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc.

Delegates - Rev. Daniel Fuchs
Rev. Emil D. Gruen

Observers - Mr. Harold B. Pretlove
Dr. Henry J. Heydt
Mr. Eugene Reichbach

American Christian Palestine Committee

Delegate - Rev. Karl Baehr

American Committee on Africa

Delegate - Mrs. Zelma Brandt

American Federation of World Citizens

Delegate - Miss Ann Grifalconi

American Foreign Insurance Association

Delegates - Mr. James O. Nichols
Mr. Leon H. Doman

Observer - Mr. Helmut Kimpel

American International Academy

Delegates - Dr. Harry Cohen
Mrs. Flora L. Cohen

American Jewish Committee

Delegates - Mr. James Marshall
Mr. Sidney Liskofsky

Observers - Ethel Phillips
Carol Lubin
Robert Disraeli

American Labor Education Service

Delegates - Miss Lucile Kohn
Miss Eleanor G. Coit

Observers - Mr. Chester A. Graham
Mrs. Marie E. Algor
Miss Brownie Lee Jones

American Library Association

Delegate - Miss Jean Crabtree

Observer - Mr. Donald V.L. Kelly

American Medical Women's Association

Delegates - Dr. Ada Chree Reid
Dr. Adelaide Romaine

American National Red Cross

Delegate - Mrs. John W. Sheppard

Observer - Mr. John W. Sheppard

American Nurses' Association

Delegate - Mrs. Frances C. Smith

Observer - Mrs. Jeanne Broadhurst

American Society of International Law

Delegate - Miss Irene Winkelman

American Unitarian Association

Delegates - Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin
Miss Ruth Neuendorffer

Observers - Mrs. Alfred Hudson
Mrs. Jean Lane

AMVETS

Delegate - Mr. Harold Russell

Asia Foundation

Delegates - Mr. Lyman Hoover
Mr. Harry H. Pierson

Associated Church Press

Delegates - Dr. Benjamin P. Browne
Dr. William B. Lipphard

Observers - Dr. John W. Bradbury
Dr. John C. Slemp
Miss Patricia Sikes

Associated Country Women of the World

Delegates - Mrs. George Roberts
Mrs. Ian MacDonald

Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, U.S.A.

Delegates - Mr. Daniel Schulder
Mr. John McNiff

Observer - Mr. Edward McGuire

Baha'i International Community

Observer - Mary Burnet

Blinded Veterans Association

Delegate - Mr. David L. Schnair

B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council

Delegates - Mrs. Ida Cook Farber
Mrs. H. Cohen

Observer - Mrs. Bruno Tyson

Boy Scouts of America

Delegates - Mr. Elmaar H. Bakken
Mr. A.E. Iverson

Observer - Mr. Harry Lasker

Broadcasting Foundation of America

Delegate - Mrs. Chloe Fox

Campaign for World Government

Delegate - Miss Tracy D. Mygatt

Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Delegate - Mrs. J. Clarke Babcock

Canadian National Council of Women

Delegate - Mrs. Walter A. Riddell

Canadian Union Conference of Seventh-Day Adventist Church

Delegate - Mr. Darron L. Michael

CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.)

Delegates - Mr. John L. Habberton
Mr. Fred W. Devine

Observers - Gordon Alderfer
Mrs. Karolyn Gould

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Delegates - Miss Anne Winslow
Mr. Leslie Raffrath

Catholic International Union for Social Service

Delegate - Mrs. Carmen Giroux

Observer - Mrs. Athalie Joy

Central Lions Club of Staten Island

Delegates - Mr. Thomas J. Whelihan
Mr. Albert V. Silva

Observer - Miss Constance Hendrick

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

Delegate - Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank

Church Peace Union

Delegates - Mr. John R. Inman
Mr. William Clancy

Consular Law Society

Delegates - Mr. O. John Rogge
Dr. Bruno Weil

Observers - Mr. Samuel Spring
Mr. Bernard A. Grossman
Mrs. Alicia Weil

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

Delegate - Mr. Moses Moskowitz

Observer - Helene Kadane

Continuing Committee on Muslim-Christian Cooperation

Delegates - Mr. Ali Mahadeen
Mrs. Robert Howe Baldwin

Observers - Mr. Abdelmonem Shaker
Dr. Erich W. Bethmann
Dr. Garland Evans Hopkins

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Delegates - Mr. Maurice Bisgyer
Mr. Saul E. Joftes

Observers - Mr. Lester Gutterman
Ruth Reichbart
Sylvia Franklin
Tess Cohen

Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ

Delegates - Miss Fern Babcock
Mrs. William A. Gordon

Observers - Rev. Herman F. Reissig
Rev. Ray Gibbons

Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Church

Delegates - Mrs. George B. Martin
Miss Bernice Cofer

Observers - Mrs. John W. Thomes
Miss Violet Rudd
Miss Miriam R. Corbett

Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

Delegates - Mr. Theodore R. Kupferman
- Mr. Theodore R. Jackson

Observer - Mr. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Jr.

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Inc.

Delegates - Mrs. Samuel Schindler
Mrs. Henry Margoshes

Observer - Mr. S. Schindler

Federation of Women Shareholders in American Business, Inc.

Delegate - Mrs. Janice W. Byfield

Foreign Policy Association

Delegate - Mr. Harrison B.W. Hoffman

Observer - Mr. Richard C. Rowson

Friends General Conference

Delegates - Mrs. Esther Holmes Jones
Mrs. Gladys Bradley

Observers - Mrs. Nora Cornelissen
Mrs. Jean Callery
Mrs. Erna Schiller

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Delegates - Elton Atwater
Virginia Williams

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Delegate - Mrs. William Dick Sporborg

Observer - Mrs. Bella Fromm Welles

Girls' Friendly Society of the U.S.A.

Delegates - Mrs. Stephen K. Mahon
Mrs. Ellsworth G. Ferreira

Observer - Mrs. Harry LeQuier

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Delegates - Mrs. Edwin Slote
Miss Eloise M. Centoz

Hadassah

Delegates - Mrs. Edward A. Lusterman
Mrs. H. Goldsmith

Observers - Mrs. F. Beube
Mrs. A. Plaine
Mrs. Charles Friedman

Institute Humaniste

Delegates - Dr. Perry Voultsos
Dr. Margaret H. Bauer

Observers - Colonel John M. Phillips
Dr. Denys K. Zongos
Mr. Peter Cambs

Institute for International Order

Delegates - Mr. George A. Beebe
Mr. Earl D. Osborn

Interamerican Union for Democracy, Inc.

Delegates - Dr. Alberto Sayan de Vidaurre
Sr. Gaetano Massa

Observers - Mrs. Rose Jenson
Mr. E.A. Jensen

International Alliance of Women

Delegate - Miss Frieda S. Miller

Observers - Miss Anne Guthrie
Miss Anne Lagermann

International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom

Delegates - Dr. Grace Spofford
Mr. Harry Purvis

International Association of Women in Radio and Television

Delegate - Mrs. Dorothy M. Lewis

Observers - Miss Helen Hall
Miss Helen Siousset

International Catholic Migration Commission

Delegates - Irene Dalgiewicz
Margaret Connellan

Observer - Kathryn Malone

International Chamber of Commerce

Delegate - Roberta M. Lusardi

International Commission of Jurists

Delegates - Mr. Charles G. Raphael
Mr. Vladimir M. Kabes

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Delegates - Mr. Bill Kemsley
Miss Nina Hillquit

Observers - Miss Mildred Kiefer
Miss Connie Koplof

International Conference of Catholic Charities

Delegate - Dr. Louis C. Longarzo

International Conference of Social Work

Delegate - Ruth M. Williams

International Cooperative Alliance

Delegate - Mr. Leslie E. Woodcock

International Council of Jewish Women

Delegates - Mrs. I. Leo Levy
Mrs. Harry Seldon

Observer - Mrs. J.B. Lightman

International Council of Nurses

Delegate - Mrs. Frances C. Smith

International Council of Women

Delegates - Mrs. DeWitt Stetten
Mrs. Walter Riddell

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

Delegates - Mrs. Florence Chinn
Margaret P. Hyndman

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Delegate - Mr. Gerard C. Thormann

International Federation of Free Journalists

Delegates - Mr. George Ionescu
Mr. Boleslaw Wierzbianski

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning

Delegate - Mr. Charles S. Ascher

International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers

Delegate - Mrs. John W. Nason

International Federation of Women Lawyers

Delegates - Mrs. Rose Korn Hirschman
Miss Raymonde I. Paul

Observers - Miss Dora Aberlin
Miss Fortune R. Vecchariella
Mrs. Ruth Byer

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

Delegate - Dr. Mary Podea

International House Association, Inc.

Delegates - Miss Kathleen Channing
Dr. F. Tredwell Smith

Observers - Mr. Howard A. Cook
Miss Dorothy Brickman

International Institute of Administrative Sciences

Delegate - Mr. Charles S. Ascher

International League for the Rights of Man

Delegates - Mr. Roger N. Baldwin
Mr. Max Beer

Observers - Dora Roitburd
George B. DeSilver
Rita Rosenthal

International Recreation Association

Delegates - Mr. Thomas E. Rivers
Mrs. Howard Braucher

Observers - Mrs. Thomas E. Rivers
Mrs. Herbert Seligmann

International Religious Liberty Association

Delegate - Aubrey N. Rulkoetter

International Society of Aviation Writers

Delegate - Mr. Lucien Zacharoff

International Union of Family Organizations

Delegate - Mrs. Elizabeth Collins

International Union of Local Authorities

Delegate - Mr. Charles S. Ascher

Inter-National University Foundation

Delegates - Mr. William C. Moore
Princess Anne-Marie del Drago

Observer - Mrs. Karl J. Ewerts

Islamic Mission of America for the Propagation of Islam

Delegates - Sheikh Daoud Ahmed Faisal
Mohamed Kabbaj

Observers - Laiah Jameel
Mohammed Abdul Aziz
Jameel Abdur-Rahman

Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale

John Dewey Society

Delegates - Mr. William B. Thomas
Professor C.O. Arndt

Junior Chamber International

Delegate - Mr. John Gates

Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, Inc.

Delegate - Mrs. Fred R. Drake

League for Industrial Democracy

Delegate - Mrs. Isabelle B. Friedman

Observer - Mr. Morris Weisenberg

League of Women Voters

Delegates - Mrs. John Crawley
Mrs. Kenneth Venn

Observer - Mrs. Durwood Baker

Mizrachi Women's Organization of America

Delegates - Mrs. Samuel Goldstein
Mrs. Eli Resnikoff

Observers - Mrs. Aaron Burack
Mrs. Mordecai Kirshblum
Mrs. S. Deborah Ebin

Namesake Towns Association

Delegates - Mrs. G.R. Spencer
Mrs. F. Sawyer

Observers - Dr. M. Nutley
Mayor Louis Desjarlais
Mayor James T. Frazier

National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Delegate - Mr. A.C. Thompson

Observer - Rev. Shelton Doles

National Catholic Welfare Conference

Delegate - Mrs. Catherine Schaefer

National Council of Catholic Women

Delegates - Mrs. Robert H. Mahoney
Mrs. Henry Barkhorn

Observers - Mrs. William Selts
Mrs. Andrew P. Backus
Miss Irma Piepho

National Council of the Churches of Christ

Delegates - Miss Elsie Harper
Miss Edna Greenwood

Observers - Dr. Herbert Miller
Dr. Claud Nelson

National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.

Delegate - Mrs. Jerome Kern

Observer - Mrs. Julian Cerf

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Delegate - Mrs. Marian Fletcher Croson

National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Delegate - Mrs. Stephen K. Mahon

National Council of Women of the United States

Delegates - Mrs. Louis J. Robbins
Mrs. Arthur Paul

Observers - Mrs. Hooker Talcott
Mrs. Burton Crane
Mrs. Jan Papanek

National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States of America

Delegates - Mr. J. Edward Sproul
Mr. Paul W. Moritz

Observers - Mr. James L. Bethune
Mr. Robert E. Barry
Mr. George B. Corwin

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Delegates - Mrs. Alba C. Thompson
Miss Genevieve Gildersleeve

National Federation of Music Clubs

Delegate - Mrs. Margaret M. Sullivan

Observers - Miss Doris Humphrey
Mrs. Natalie Farnum
Mrs. Gladys Mathew
Miss Ann Hull

National Federation of Republican Women

Delegate - Mrs. Eleanore T. Schnurr

Observers - Mrs. Gale Gary
Mrs. Elsie Sluker

National Grand Lodge of International Order of Good Templars

Delegates - Mrs. Martha V. Palmgren
Mr. John Ericson

Observers - Mrs. Frida Ericson
Mrs. Goldy Renbjör
Mrs. Dagny Lundholm

National Social Welfare Assembly

Delegate - Mrs. Arthur Forrest Anderson

National Society of Professional Engineers

Delegates - Dr. Anatole R. Gruehr, P.E.
Miss Marie Reith, P.E.

National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'i of the United States

Delegates - Mrs. Walter Blackwell
Mrs. Mary Burnet

Observers - Col. Eugene Keller
Mrs. Florence Steinhauer
Mrs. Lola Donaldson

National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union

Delegates - Mrs. May H. Weis
Mrs. Leah Horwitz

Observers - Mrs. Harold Walker
Mrs. Enid Powell
Mrs. Daniel Frey

National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America

Delegates - Mrs. Irving Fortgang
Mrs. Jacob Weisberg

Observers - Mrs. M. Landau
Mrs. Louis Ginzberg
Mrs. H.H. Rossman

Operation Town Affiliations, Inc.

Delegates - Mrs. James Sparkman
Mr. Paul Abeel

Observers - Dr. Beatrice Adkins
Mrs. Sylvan Hoffman

Pakistani-American Chamber of Commerce

Delegates - Mr. Edward Latham
Miss Barbara Shanon

Pan Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association

Delegates - Mrs. Henry G. Fowler
Mrs. Etta C. Enriquez

Peoples Mandate Committee

Delegate - Mrs. Ray Zilboorg

P.E.O. Sisterhood

Delegate - Mrs. Harold H. McConnell

Observer - Mrs. Paul Hinkhouse

Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity (International)

Delegates - Mrs. Mable W. Balboa
Mrs. Hiltrude M. McCampbell

Pioneer Women

Delegates - Miss Milly Brandt
Mrs. Bessie Blaufarb

Observers - Mrs. Eva Berg
Mrs. Blanche Fine
Mrs. Clara Leff

Promoting Enduring Peace

Delegates - Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman
Dr. Jerome Davis

Observers - Dr. Clyde R. Miller
Mr. Alex Munsell
Dean Arthur L. Swift

Regular Veteran's Association

Delegates - Commander H. David Frackman
Hon. Jacob Padawer

Observers - Commander Mark Nahman
Mrs. Nathaline I. Frackman
Mrs. Esther Talbot Eliasberg

Round Table Club of New York

Delegates - Mrs. Charles Roe
Mrs. Evangelos Stamoules

Observers - Mrs. Margaret Askwith
Mrs. John McCann
Mrs. Leone Phillips

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance

Delegates - Miss Frances Lee McGillicuddy
Professor Magda DeSpur

Salvation Army

Delegate - Lt.Col. Chester R. Brown

Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc.

Delegates - Mr. Isidore Lipschutz
Mr. Herbert Kriedman

Soroptimist International Association

Delegates - Mrs. Dora S. Lewis
Mrs. Pluma B. Batten

Observers - Dr. Dorothy M. Frost
Mrs. Edith C. Loughridge
Mrs. Mary B. Thomas

Speakers Research Committee for the United Nations

Delegate - Mrs. Benjamin Mahler

Special Libraries Association

Delegate - Mr. Lee Ash

U.F.E.R. - International Movement for Fraternal Unity among Races and Peoples

Delegates - Mrs. Dolores Brien
Mrs. Eileen Schefler

Observer - Mrs. Rose Ferrara

Union of Sephardic Congregations

Delegate - Mrs. Shirley Friedman

United Nations Study Group

Delegate - Mrs. Kenneth L. Walser

Union de Mujeres Americanas, Inc. (United Women of the Americas)

Delegates - Sra. Margarita Solano
Sra. Mercedes Pérez

Observers - Sra. Carmela Haskins
Sra. Angela Soltero

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Observer - Miss Lucile Dillon

Zionist Organization of America

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Observer - Miss Nehama Courland

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Working Paper presented to the Conference
of Non-Governmental Organizations

A SUGGESTION FOR A SCHOOL-COMMUNITY PROJECT ON THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - 10TH ANNIVERSARY, 1958

1. Although 10 December is the anniversary day, a rational approach to the anniversary celebration would dictate a longer period of study, preparation and action if one faces up to the real purposes of the anniversary celebration. The Commission on Human Rights states these purposes to be (a) an assessment of the work accomplished and an emphasis on the work which yet remains to be done, and (b) an awakening of renewed interest in and understanding of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration.

2. Both the school and the community can play an essential role in carrying out the purposes for which the anniversary was planned; on its side the school can contribute the organized study and initiative of the student and teacher; the NGOs can provide the representatives of organizations which reflect the various interests and points of view in the community. A combination of these talents of the school and of community organizations can make an assessment of the manner and degree to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been understood and "achieved" in the locality.

3. A suggestion of an outline of the organization and method which might be adopted is made for your consideration.

a) One community wide organization might assume the responsibility for organizing the project or take the initiative for organizing a committee which can assume this responsibility.

b) The NGO groups in the locality would each be asked to study the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to select one or a group of related articles that most nearly reflect their major interest. For example: Articles 1 and 18 might be selected by a religious organization; Articles 6 to 11 by a lawyers' group; Articles 23 to 25 by labour organizations; Article 26 by a parent-teachers group; the business, professional women's and ethic groups might select from among Articles 12 to 17, etc. The particular composition of a given community will

determine the way in which the various Articles are divided among the organizations and representative groups within the community.

c) A student or students from various schools in the community should be attached to each of the organizations. Along with the students the assistance of several of the classroom teachers (as teachers) should be sought. This would enable the energy of the student to be channeled into realistic lines of study and also associate the school programme with other interested elements in the community.

d) The results of each group's study might then be written up or organized into a statement for presentation at a community or school meeting.

e) If the assessment on the progress achieved under such Articles (or group of Articles) was made in a brief summary the opportunity might then be made for the audience at the meeting to raise questions or ask for further information. Such an exchange of views, based on the knowledge each person has of the local situation, should serve to bring a realistic appreciation of the meaning of the Universal Declaration and possibly lay the basis for additional progress towards the universal standard.